



The



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BOMBS FROM GERMAN AIRSHIPS KILL AND WOUND 250 BRITONS

MILLIONAIRES AND CLERKS PATROL STREETS OF CITY, RELIEVING POLICE REGULARS

6,000 Members of Home Defense League Replace Men Taking Examination.

RICH BROKERS ON DUTY.

Stock Exchange Members Guard Lower Part of City, Including Financial District.

The Home Defense League got its first taste of real police work to-day when 6,000 members went on patrol and station house reserve duty to take the places of 4,653 patrolmen of the Police Department who had registered for the civil service examination.

All the Home Defense League members on duty to-day volunteered their services. As far as possible they were assigned to points near their homes.

In the financial district millionaires members of the league patrolled Wall, Broad and New Streets with clerks from their own offices. Every man wore the regulation uniform and carried the regulation night stick. The league members for that district are officially assigned to the Old Slip Station and were responsible for the territory from Fulton Street to the East River.

Among those in the first platoon were the following members of the Stock Exchange: R. T. H. Halsey, Hamilton Fish Benjamin, C. H. Wilcox, C. F. Watson, John Jerome Kelly, H. V. Day, Walter C. Taylor, Le Grande Benedict and E. M. Drayton. George Molson, a New York Cotton Exchange member, was also on patrol.

E. S. Pegram, office manager for J. P. Morgan and Company, and several of his clerks did patrol duty.

The only difference between the uniforms of the men in the financial district and those worn by their comrades on the east side is that the bankers' uniforms were tailor made and the other were bought ready made. The cloth is the same.

To-day's examination of patrolmen anxious for promotion attracted the largest class ever assembled in a competition for a civil service position. There was an examination on June 20, 1916, in which 4,480 patrolmen took part, but it was invalidated by the Mayor on recommendation of the Police Commissioner when it was found that many of the patrolmen had obtained advance copies of the questions asked in the examination.

The examination began at 2 o'clock and continued until 6:30 o'clock this evening, when all candidates must turn in their papers. The 4,539 patrolmen listed for examination were examined at 11:30 o'clock. At that hour 2,019 members of the Home Defense League went on beat throughout the city and 3,000 more went on station house reserve. The Home Defense members were scheduled for two hours of patrol duty, one lasting from 11:30 o'clock until 3:30 o'clock, the other from 3:30 o'clock until 6 o'clock to-night, when the regular patrolmen will resume their posts.

DAREDEVIL AUTOISTS FOR GEN. PERSHING'S ARMY

Middleton, Jennings, Linthicum and Brain Are the Drivers Selected.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Four of America's "dare devil" auto drivers have been picked to pilot the huge army that Major Gen. Pershing and his staff will control on the western front.

The men are Ray Middleton, sales manager of the Detroit Steel Products Company; John J. Jennings, sales manager of a Detroit banking firm; George Linthicum, head of the factory department of a Detroit auto company, and Elgin Brain, a successful race driver.

Army orders to-day show also that a headquarters troop of cavalry has been organized to accompany Gen. Pershing, so that the American officers will have their own men in charge of the forces and all other matters connected with American headquarters in France.

JAPANESE WARSHIPS SAVED 2,800 FROM TRANSYLVANIA

Were Escorting British Transport in Mediterranean and Engaged U Boat That Sank Her.

TOKIO, May 26.—An announcement issued by the Admiralty to-day says that the British troopship Transylvania, which was torpedoed in the Mediterranean on May 4, was being escorted by Japanese destroyers. The destroyers engaged the submarine.

According to the announcement, the Japanese rescued 2,800 out of over 3,000 troops on the Transylvania, winning the praise of Japan's allies by their bravery.

The official British account of the Transylvania's sinking did not give the number of troops on board, but said that 25 officers, 373 of other ranks and 11 members of the crew lost their lives. Announcement was made in London on Thursday that light Japanese naval craft had arrived in the Mediterranean.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH; ALONE IN APARTMENT

Aunt Leaves Little Girl to Go to Store and Returns to Find House in Flames.

In a fire which destroyed the entire upper floor of an apartment house at No. 455 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, the Bronx, this afternoon, little Gertrude Kolb was so badly burned and overcome by smoke that she died in an ambulance on the way to Lincoln Hospital. She had been found unconscious on the floor of the apartment by Fireman Stephen Keenan of Truck No. 32, after her aunt and her father had fallen unconscious in the hallway striving to go to her aid. They were taken out by Detective Harry Durning of the Bronx Branch Bureau. Mrs. Kolb, who was away at the time, did not learn of her daughter's death until several hours later. The little girl had been left in the care of her aunt, Mrs. Lillian B. Boileau, who lived on the top floor. Mrs. Boileau went out to the grocery and returned to find the upper part of the apartment house in flames. The firemen succeeded in keeping the fire to the top floor.

WAR TAX ON AUTOS NOW SHIFTED FROM MAKER TO OWNER

Senate Committee Strikes Out Increased Surtaxes on Incomes Above \$40,000.

(Special from a Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Another blow was struck to-day by the Senate Finance Committee at the attempt of the House of Representatives to impose excessive and burdensome war taxes on American business. The entire section of the revenue bill, as passed by the House, imposing a tax of 5 per cent. on sales of automobiles and tires was stricken out. This action was taken because the Finance Committee, under lead of Chairman Simmons, has set itself against the principle of taxing the doing of business.

Instead of the straight 5 per cent. manufacturing tax on motor cars the committee is considering a graduated license tax ranging from \$1 or \$2 upon low priced cars to \$10 and \$20 on more costly vehicles.

Leading men of the country have declared that to tax industry in such manner would inevitably have the result of checking the volume of business and dry up both the sources of revenue and prosperity for the country at large. The Senate Committee has agreed with them and laid down the principle that will result in extensive revision of all that part of the revenue bill laying imposts on gross sales and the doing of business.

The House had figured on raising \$50,000,000 by the tax on automobile sales. The new form of graduated tax which the Senate Committee will substitute will make up only part of this amount. But in doing away with punishing taxes on business the Senators expect to see increased prosperity and greater activity in industry which will result in increased returns through other channels to the Government and the country.

Another change to be made by the Senate Committee affects moving picture theatres. Tickets of admission costing ten cents or less will not be taxed. The House bill assessed them one cent tax for each ten cents in price. The tax will stand against all kinds of amusements costing more than ten cents.

The Senate Committee also struck at the increase of surtaxes imposed by the House on large incomes. The Lenroot amendment which the House adopted, adding 25 per cent. to the graduated scale of taxes on incomes from \$10,000 up, was set aside by the committee, and the scale originally adopted by the House Ways and Means Committee was restored. In the Lenroot amendment which the House passed the bill, the Senate makes the surtax rate on incomes of this amount 8 per cent.

The radicals of the House aimed to strike harder at the rich than even the Ways and Means Committee planned. Thus on the maximum incomes of one million dollars or more the Lenroot amendment raised the surtax to a total of 28 per cent. The effect of the Senate Finance Committee decision is to reduce this to 6 per cent. which, added to the normal tax, makes the maximum rate that the very largest incomes have to pay a small fraction under 50 per cent. The retroactive tax of 32 1/2 per cent. upon incomes taxed in 1916 had previously been eliminated by the committee.

ITALIANS SWEEPING ON; TAKE 3,500 MORE AUSTRIANS; BEAT BACK COUNTER ATTACKS

Masters of Vast System of Trenches Built to Bar Way to Trieste.

ROME, May 26.—Three thousand five hundred prisoners and further progress in the Carso front fighting was announced as the latest achievement of the Italian offensive in the official War Office report this afternoon. Much material was also captured.

The 3,500 prisoners were in addition to the 10,245 reported yesterday as having been made on the two previous days. The statement says the number of prisoners taken on the Julian front from May 14 up to yesterday's 22,419.

The Italians made important progress in the coastal region in the direction of Trieste. They carried trenches from the mouth of the Timavo River, on the Gulf of Trieste, to a point east of Jamiano, and also the heights between Flondar and Medezza.

The Italians also made progress east of Roscamo, in the region of Castagnavizza, North Tivoli and in the Piava zone.

Italian troops to-day stood victorious as masters of the vast and complicated system of fortifications which Austrian forces have been constructing all winter long to bar the way to Trieste and Ljubljana.

Announcement was made to-day that the King had witnessed the principal phases of the latest successes achieved by his troops—being often exposed directly to shellfire at advanced observation posts. His presence has fired his troops to the utmost zeal.

Despatches from the front to-day told of repulse of furious counterattacks by both wings of the Italian front. They were continuing almost with staccato-like insistence, and the fighting was intense.

FRENCH TROOPS GAIN ON CHAMPAGNE FRONT

Paris War Office Also Announces Repulse of Two Counter Attacks.

PARIS, May 26.—Further progress was made by the French on the Champagne front during the night. Following is the report of the Paris War Office:

"On the Chemin-de-Dames the enemy's artillery, vigorously counter-attacked by ours, showed great activity from a point north of Jouy as far as the region to the east of Chevreux. Two German attacks against our positions east and west of Cerny brought no result. All our positions were maintained."

"We enlarged appreciably late yesterday our positions on both sides of Mont Camille, in the Champagne. In this attack we took 120 prisoners, of whom two are officers."

BEHLIN (via London), May 26.—The Germans yesterday improved their positions on the Chemin-de-Dames, on the Aisne front, taking 54 French prisoners, says the official statement issued to-day by the German Army Headquarters Staff.

U. S. DESTROYER SMASHES AGAINST HELL GATE ROCKS

No. 9 Becomes Unmanageable, Runs Onto One Ledge, Backs Off and Hits Another.

United States torpedo destroyer No. 9, bound from the Navy Yard to Long Island Sound, became unmanageable while passing through a narrow passage in Hell Gate, just off Astoria, shortly after 11 o'clock to-day and was swept by the swift current onto a rocky ledge. After about ten minutes, No. 9 was backed off by her own power and an anchor run out, but not quickly enough to keep the craft from smashing up against another ledge and denting some of her plates on the starboard side, forward.

Reports of the mishap were sent to Harbor Precinct B, at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Park Avenue, by Special Policeman Huston, on duty on Hell Gate Bridge. The police launch Guano was sent to the assistance of the war vessel, which had in the mean time been pulled off the rocks by two tugs and was on the way into the Sound under her own steam. It is believed the steering gear became temporarily disabled as the ship was passing under Hell Gate Bridge.

GERMAN ARTILLERY FIRE ON BRITISH FRONT

Haig Reports Improvements in Position of His Troops on Right Bank of the Scarpe.

LONDON, May 26.—Increasing activity of the German artillery along the British front between the Scarpe and Groiselles is reported in today's official statement on the operations in Northern France. The British have effected a slight improvement in their position on the right bank of the Scarpe. The statement reads:

"Hostile raiding parties were repulsed last night north of Gouzeaucourt and east of Armentieres. 'We improved our position slightly on the right bank of the Scarpe. 'The hostile artillery has shown increased activity on our front between Groiselles and the Scarpe."

CITY SHUTS DOWN ONE HOUR FOR LIBERTY BOND SALE

Sold \$2,321,000 Worth Instead of Allotted \$1,000,000 to 9,760 Persons in Pittsfield.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., May 26.—When the total of Pittsfield's "One-hour Liberty Bond Sale" was added up to-day it was found that \$2,321,000, instead of the \$1,000,000 worth planned for, had been sold.

Out of 48,432 persons here and in five small surrounding towns, 9,760 persons bought bonds from 3,000 salesmen and women. Eight hundred and sixty-eight women bought \$165,850 worth of bonds from Isabella T. Redfield, sister of Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield.

All business in Pittsfield was suspended for one hour for the bond sale.

GERMANY'S FOOD SUPPLIES TO LAST UNTIL THE HARVEST

Hope Vanishes That Early Starvation May Force Kaiser to Seek Peace.

By Samuel M. Williams. (Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Hopes of the Allies that the resistance of the Central Powers, particularly Germany, would be weakened by scarcity of food this spring have completely vanished. Reports from various sources indicate that the Teutons have succeeded in passing the lowestebb of their supplies and are now beginning to obtain early vegetables which will tide them over until wheat and potato crops are harvested.

The American Department of State, Mr. Administrator Hoover, and Frederick Penfield, returning Ambassador from Austria, all contribute evidence to this effect. A telegram to the Department of State says that, according to Americans who have lately reached Switzerland from Germany, the food situation with Germany has improved since spring vegetables have become available. From present indications, according to these observers, the country will be able to hold out until relief is brought by the next harvest.

Mr. Penfield reported to the President that while there is considerable deprivation in the Dual Monarchy, there is no starvation and the morale of the populace remains steady.

SAYS TEUTON POWERS HAVE A GREAT DEAL OF FOOD.

Mr. Hoover told the Senate Committee on Agriculture that in certain respects the Allies in Europe were not as well off for food supply as the Central Powers. England, France and Italy—particularly England—are dependent for food to a considerable extent on the slender thread of the Atlantic lane infested by submarines. Whatever sources of supply Germany has, she has securely.

One-third of the population of Germany, Mr. Hoover told the committee, are bearing the brunt of the shortage. Producers have plenty and the well-to-do classes are able to buy what they need at high prices. Thus it becomes evident that military might alone must be relied upon for the next six or nine months to subdue Germany. Just how far into next winter her 65,000,000 people will be able to hold out on food depends principally upon the size of the coming harvest. Allied scientists have predicted that shortage of paper nitrates, lack of quality seed and of labor to attend growing crops will result in decreased yields, even with favorable weather conditions.

The correctness of these assertions remains to be seen. But there is pretty general belief that, even under most favorable circumstances, the Central Powers cannot be assured of sufficient food supply to carry them through another hard winter without great deprivation and suffering. With the blockade and the military lines holding, their food problem becomes more acute. But at least they are now provided for until the first of next January, so far as actual sustenance is concerned.

The lack of variety, the poor quality of food and the possibilities of (Continued on Fourth Page.)

50 WOMEN AND CHILDREN ARE KILLED AND 62 INJURED IN GREATEST OF AIR RAIDS

Sixteen German Airships Drop Bombs on Southeast Coast of England—Three of Them Shot Down by British Aviators.

DOVER AND FOLKESTONE HIT, SAYS BERLIN REPORT

LONDON, May 26.—Death-dealing German attacks by sixteen enemy aircraft, resulting in the killing and injuring of scores of women and children, and followed by battles in the clouds between British and enemy airplanes last evening, marked the bloodiest Teutonic aerial attack on England since the war's opening. Details were revealed to-day in Admiralty and Home Defense statements.

The casualty list was officially fixed at seventy-six killed and 174 injured; twenty-seven women and twenty-three children among the dead and forty-three women and nineteen children among the injured.

British official reports do not locate the place of the raid, but say nearly all the damage was done in one town. Berlin's official report says bombs were dropped on Dover and Folkestone. Dover is a naval base of great importance. It has a population of 45,000. Folkestone is five miles southeast of Dover and has 35,000 population. It is a principal point of departure from England to the Continent.)

Royal Flying Corps machines arose to battle with the invaders as they winged their way across England.

Royal Naval Air Service planes at Dunkirk, called into action immediately, swung into battle array above the Channel. Here a series of thrilling encounters occurred.

BOMBS WERE DROPPED ON STREETS CROWDED WITH PROMENADERS

Air Raiders Flew Directly Over City Just as Work Hours Ended.

A TOWN ON THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF ENGLAND (via London), May 26.—The most ambitious airplane raid yet undertaken by Germany on Great Britain occurred here last evening while the streets were crowded with shoppers, promenaders and workers returning to their homes. The raiders dropped a large number of bombs, apparently in haphazard fashion, from a mile or two above the town, killing seventy-six persons, mostly women or children, and injuring 174 others.

The first raid to arrive was the leader of a squadron of five. It was flying at such a height that it could not be seen against the brilliant sunlight which flooded the cloud-flecked sky except by trained observers with good glasses. The raider was followed by others at a slightly lower elevation. They sailed in a beeline across the town, dropping bombs continuously.

Many persons in the streets first learned of the air raid when they heard explosions of bombs around them. The zone in which the bombs were dropped cut a wide swath across the city, with the chief damage in the shopping and residential districts. The bombs, which were of large size, demolished completely houses and small shops which they struck.

One British machine gave battle to three of the enemy craft—and shot one of them down. The two sped on with the other raiders to encounter more naval planes over the Belgian coast. Far aloft the two forces sailed and manoeuvred and fought. Before the enemy forces could escape, two twin-engine machines were shot down to the ground.

Following is the report on the air raid, made by Field Marshal Viscount French:

"A large squadron of many aircraft—about sixteen—attacked Southeast England between 5.15 and 6.30 o'clock last evening. Bombs were dropped at a number of places, but nearly all the damage occurred in one town, where some bombs fell into the streets, causing considerable casualties among the civil population. Some shops and houses also were seriously damaged."

"The total casualties reported by the police from all districts are: Killed, 76; injured, 174. Of the killed, 27 were women and 23 were children, while 43 women and 13 children were injured."

"Airmen of the Royal Flying Corps went in pursuit and the raiding aircraft were engaged by fighting squadrons of the Royal Naval Air Service from Dunkirk on their return journey. The Admiralty reports that three enemy airplanes were shot down by the latter."

How the three German airplanes were brought down by the British air forces in the English Channel and off the Belgian coast, is shown in the following statement by the British Admiralty:

"Naval airplanes attacked the Aldrome of St. Deniwestern, near Bruges, yesterday morning, dropping many bombs. In the evening, several enemy